62255 and **62256**—Continued.

62256. COTONEASTER SALICIFOLIA FLOCCOSA Rehd, and Wils.

A graceful shrub about 12 feet high, which bears dense corymbs of white flowers and roundish, light-red fruits. Native to western China at altitudes of 7.500 to 9,800 feet.

62257 to 62262.

From China. Scions presented through P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer. Bureau of Plant Industry. Received February 4, 1925. Notes by Mr. Dorsett.

A collection of scions presented by the priest, Chueh Ming, from the Fa Hua Ssu temple, Silver Mountain, Changpingbsien, Chiĥli.

62257. Castanea sp. Fagaceae. Chestnut.

No. 1677. December 23, 1924. Hu-chuoli Tzu (tiger-paw chestnut). Seeds of this same chestnut were sent in under No. 790 [S. P. I. No. 61834].

62258. CASTANEA Sp. Fagaceae. Chestnut.

No. 1678. December 23, 1924. Li Tzu. From a tree of the ordinary chest-nut. Seeds were sent in under No. 791 [S. P. I. No. 61835].

62259 to 62262. Pyrus spp. Malaceae. Pear.

62259. Pyrus sp.

No. 1679. December 23, 1924. Pat Li (white pear), also known as "cold pear." Scions were sent in under No. 778 [S. P. I. No. 61848].

62260. Pyrus sp.

 $\begin{array}{cccc} No. & 1680. & December & 23, & 1924. \\ Chin & Pa & Li & (golden & handle & pear). \\ Scions & were & sent in & under & No. & 780 \\ [S. P. I. No. 61850]. & \end{array}$

62261. PYRUS Sp.

Pyrus sd.

No. 1682. December 23, 1924. Ya Li (duck pear). This is a popular pear in the Peking market.

62263 to **62265**. OLEA EUROPAEA L. Oleaceae. Olive.

From Seville, Spain. Scions purchased through William C. Burdett, American consul. Received February 4, 1925.

According to W. V. Cruess, College of Agriculture, Berkeley, Calif., the following varieties are of possible value for ripe pickling in California and will be tested there for that purpose.

62263. Cordori. **62265.** Rapasayo.

62264. Madrileño.

62266 to 62270.

From Peking, Chihli, China. Collected by P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorer, Bu-reau of Plant Industry. Received Jan-uary 24, 1925. Notes by Mr. Dorsett.

62266. CATALPA OVATA Don. Bignonia-ceae. Japanese catalpa.

62266 to **62270**—Continued.

No. 1584. December 12, 1924. Seeds of a variety called by the forestry station *Ch'iu Shu* (autumn tree) and said to bear pink flowers.

62267. Juniperus sp. Pinaceae.

No. 1583. Forestry station at the Temple of Heaven. December 12, 1924.

62268. Pyrus sp. Malaceae.

No. 1577. December 4, 1924. Said to have come from the pear-growing region northwest of Peking, in the vicinity of Hsuhochuang. Seeds of a domesticated

62269. ULMUS PUMILA L. Ulmaceae. Chinese elm.

No. 1582. December 12, 1924. Seeds of a variety of the Chinese elm from the forestry station at the Temple of Heaven, Yiishu.

62270. ZIZANIA LATIFOLIA (Griseb.) Stapf. Poaceae. Wild rice.

No. 1579. December 11, 1924. Chiaopai Goba. These roots were secured from Tungchen, near Nanhsimen. The Chinese make this variety grow by removing all but the strongest shoots in June. The crop is harvested in October.

62271. Pinus Merkusii Jungh. and De Vr. Pinaceae. Pine.

From Medan, Sumatra. Seeds presented by Sydney B. Redecker, American vice consul. Received February 5, 1925.

This tree, which is the only pine found south of the Equator, attains a height of 100 feet and forms a flat, umbrellalike crown. It is found in Burma, Borneo, Sumatra, and the Philippine Islands, chiefly at altitudes of 3,000 to 4,000 feet. The wood is very resinous, and the trunks are used for masts and spars.

62272. Ornithopus sativus Brot. Fabaceae. Serradella.

om Hamburg, Germany. Seeds pur-chased from Ernst & Von Spreckelsen, Received February 10, 1925.

German-grown seeds.

62273. ASTREBLA LAPPACEA (Lindl.) Domin. Poaceae. Mitchell grass.

From Kew, England. Seeds presented by Dr. Arthur W. Hill, director, Royal Bo-tanic Gardens, through C. V. Piper, Bu-reau of Plant Industry. Received Feb-ruary 9, 1925.

ruary 9, 1925.

The accompanying memorandum is from notes forwarded by F. Turner, of New South Wales, who supplied the seed to Doctor Hill.

"Mitchell grass." This grass, which is of perennial duration, generally grows in tussocks from 2 to 3 feet high and occurs in the interior of New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, and in many parts fairly plentifully. Its thick, wiry roots penetrating the earth to a great depth enable the grass to withstand an ordinary drought with impunity. When growing on fertile plain country it will, in ordinary seasons, yield a great amount of rich, succulent herbage on which stock thrive and fatten. Stock will travel farther and keep in better condition when fed solely on Mitchell grass than on any other